Low down in the west, where the subset sleeps;
And sails of sn =, like angels to.
Over the crystelline amber deeps.
With sever a roor on the fewelled shore.
With sprinkling crests of diamonds bright,
Long waves of gold are tenderly rolled,
Rising and falling in tremulous light.

Into gulfs of darkness the glittering isle.
With its purple peaks and shining shore,
Melts from the view, and the white sails too.
Are who med in the waves to rise no more. But lo! like showers of golden flowers, Scattered down through the vanishing

sunset bars,
By twos and threes, and in countless seas.
Bloom out from heaven the eternal stars. Now that the darkness of trouble and grief Hath shutfrem my soul all its visions of

rest-More joyous and bright than the islands of That stud the glad sea of the glittering West-Let me still see thy love, which, all starlike

above. Waxes brighter and faller as shadows in-And the radiant beams of those swift-feding Will be job in the promise of golden peace.

AT NIAGARA FALLS.

"Oh!" squeaked Mrs. Spoopendyke, hysterically, as she gazed on the falls with one eye, and furticely threw the other around on the other women to

see if they were any better dressed than

she was. "Isn't this wonderful? Say,

my dear, shouldn't you think that littleisland would be afraid over there alone "His safer there than it would be ashore," muttered Mr. Spoopendyke. dropping a highly wrought bead bag in his effort to jam a pair of moceasins, that weren't mates, into his pocket. "If that island is any way hard up and half smart, it'll stay where it is, and hold on to what it's got! I say, what're you going to do with these shoes if you ever get 'em home?" he continued, as the larger one hitched up and dropped

to the ground. "Don't lose it!" exclaimed Mrs. Speopendyke, anxiously. "I am going to hang them up in the parlor." "If the man who sold them was any way reasonable in his charges, I'd like to hire him to get into 'em about the through his acquisitions for the missing time the hanging comes off!" growled; spoils of war. Do you appear to ob-Mr. Spoopendyke. "Look here! Have you any fixed idea of the distance you expect me to lug this old shinney stick? Got any accurate notion of the labor involved in hauling the dod gasted thing around?

"That's an Indian war club," protested Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I want that, and you mustn't lose it for anything." "From my experience around here I out further trouble. "I wanted it to don't s'pose I could lose it for nothing!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke. "But Look out how you step. Now get into what I want to know? he continued, this box and we'll go down where we sure to save her from the baldness she settling one end of the can in his hip can see it. Be careful how you sit on fears. The fact is that the difficulty under his coat, "What I want to know is, when the measly thing is calculated down straight so you'll bust 'em all to go on a peace footing. Here! In even! Let go, will ye?"

ruped Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You must | "You'd have reached the bottom all you enjoy it? Isn't that awful fall of makes it fall down like that?"

"I don't know," retorted Mr. Silconendyke, eyeing the scene with a scowl, and dropping an arm full of stereoscopic views. "I suppose it falls like that because it can't run up. If you could get into the confidence of the thing, I presume it would refer you to the theory of gravitation, and that would turn you over to the doctrine of pressure. By that time we wouldn't have | and one moccasin. money to get home with. Say, do you really think you're going to need this gun boat for anything to which you can give a definite description?"

"Oh, my little canoe!" cried Mrs. Spoopendyke 1 '1'm going to hang that on the chandelier with pretty rib-

"That'll provide a good deal of enterfainment!" snorted Mr. Spoonendyke, hunching the cance into his arm pit so as to get a better grip or the keel. But my judgment is that this self-acting chunk of aboriginal transportation is going to need Bessemer steel chains to hold it. I can under-stand how a savage could still in the thing, but what I want now is the combination by which he stopped it when he got ready to-Hold on! Catch hold of that junk, if you calculate to save it! Shove it under my arm, will ye? Now, tip up the other end so I can get a purchase! I don't know, though, ruminated Mr. Spoopendyke, gutterally, "a man don't want much help to find a purchase around here," and he glared about him and then stooped over to pick up a tomahawk and a

pipe. "We've got lots of nice things to remind us of Niagara, haven't we, dear?" smiled Mrs. Spoopendyke, encouragingly. "But I want to get a few little trinkets for the ladies in the church. Only little ones, you know."

"Yes, I know," grinned Mr. Spoopendyke. "They'll have to be little, for I've only got my ears left to stow in. Go on and buy them! Don't hesitate have it! All I want now is a war trail: and a consignment of belated government rations to look like a measly reservation! Bring on the consignment! Disinfect the goods and file the invoices on the back of my neck! If you meet a man with a lumber yard on his shoulder and a hammer in his fist, get him to build a wing and a loft on me, and then go ahead with your Niagara falls! Whoop! There goes more prelistorie civilization! Can you reach down and hand me those spears and that lefthanded sevthe with a wart on its spine? Now just run 'em through my suspenders behind, and tie that war bonnet around my neck!"

"What's that in your mouth, dear?" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke, solicit-

"A flint arrow head," growled Mr. Spoopenduke, vindictively. "And it'il' take a dentist to get it out! Then he'll go blowing around that he's found an Aztec battle-field, and they'll fence my jaw in, and charge admission! Let it alone, will ye! I paid three dollars for it, and I'm going to chaw on it while it lasts! Seen enough of this? Want to that thing squirt?"

falls. "Oh, my dear! Think of a man conviction that you are really beating hanging it near a candle, and is press-Spoopendyke shudderingly.

"He wouldn't be any more of a meas-

under each arm and a slit up the back! Sav, my dear; suppose we give this fatigue uniform with a bad smell to

some worthy charity!"
"That's my squaw's dress," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, and I wouldn't take anything for it."
"I wish the man I bought it of had felt that way!" groaned Mr. Spoopendyke. 'Just pull it through the back strap of my trousers, will ye, and tie those knock-kneed garters around my waist. Look out for that battle-axe! I want that myself to open oysters with! Where's the shoe that belonged to the game-legged warrior with the pip? Here's one; where's the other!" Mrs. Spoopendyke found it in his hat,

and then announced her readiness to take in the rest of the show. "There's a man down here that's got whirlpool," explained Mr. Spoopendyke, experiencing some difficulties in getting under way with his trophies. 'I don't know whether he is in the habit of exhibiting it to band wagons, but if he is and he don't insist on having me buy it we'll take a look at it.

Come along!" "Is that the suspension bridge?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, as they drove

"Yes; want it?" demanded her husband. "Though I don't know why they should call it 'suspension,' when everything else around here appears to be in active financial operation. Let's figure up how much this drive is going to cost. Twice six hundred for the horses is twenty-four hundred, and add twelve hundred for the wagon makes three thousand. Multiply that by the distance, three miles, and you get nine thousand dollars. Cheap. Here, my dear, what's become of that scalp? Where's the scalp of that primeval old convert I gave a dollar for? What's become of the hair of the archaeological old pirate that sold photographs around this corner before the foot of the adventurous white man ever penetrated these recesses? Do vou discover any remnants of a geological formation in beings around this display of untutored industry?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, rising in wrath as he vainly plowed serve a fugue in wool lurking around this dime museum of pre-Adamite rel-

"Didn't-didn't you put it on your own head?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, with a misty recollection that he adorned himself with his prize.

"Shouldn't wonder!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, locating the scalp withand trying to conceal the other | that war hat of dyed hen feathers! don't mind your sitting on it, but sit ven: Let go, will ye?".
"But suppose that rope should

carry that in your hand, or you'll break the same," grinned Mr. Spoopendyke, it! Say, dear, "and she took his arm as the car came to a stand "Isn't that and crept more closely to him. "Don't a great sight?" See the whirlpool?" "Where?" inquired, Mrs. Spoopenterrible water just too lovely? What dvke, who was peering into the bushes for snakes.

"Over there. Where'd ye s'pose it was in the weeds? Walk behind, can't ve? Don't ve see vou're upsetting this congregation of genuine Indian, watertight, fire-proof ingenuity? There goes the-whoop! Catch that cance!" In trying to rescue the bark Mr. Spoopendyke dropped his battle-ax overboard, and lost his hat, with the wig,

"A votive offering to the wonder of the world!" he yelled, as he fired the other shoe into the rapids. "Spoopendyke and Niagara join hands-this style for seventy-five cents!" And in went the war club. "Or, since that has left my breast, keep it, now, and take the rest!" and the stereoscopic views followed, succeeded by two spears, a bow, and a quiver of arrows. 'Go where glory awaits thee!' " he roared, as he filled the air with bead work and photographs of the falls. "Gone to meet Captain Webb!" he shricked, dancing a wrathful horn-pipe, and shring the bag and work-basket far into the rapids. ... Oh, 'Maid of the Mist,' this is in your line!"-and the squaw's dress sailed out into the pool, and was whirled away. "Got any more triumphs by field and flood?" he squealed, turning on his horror-stricken wife. "Know where the whirlpool is now? Got some kind of a notion that I have pointed it out successfully, haven't ye? Well, I have; and now you're going home!"-and Mr. Spoopendyke settled his ears down on his shoulders, and started for the car.

"But won't you buy some more of the pretty Indian things?" sobbed Mrs. Spoopendyke, trying to catch up with

"No, I won't, won't I?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, without turning. "Think 'm going around this fashionable watering-place any more looking like a quarantine? Got a notion that I'm going into another rehearsal for an Indian encampment, haven't ye? Well, I on my account! Those dod gasted wo- ain't; and I'm not going to put anothmen expect it, and they're going to er dod gasted mill on this measly water-privilege, either!"-and Mr. Spoopendyke, innocently oblivious of any in-

"I don't care," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke to herself, as, seated in the train, she was whirled from the wreck of her aboriginal hopes. "I don't care. I saw all there was, and I can get the same trinkets in New York for half the money-only I'd like to see. some man who was going over the falls, and ask him to look out for my little carroe."-Stanley Hunt ey, in Travelers'

The Poultry World says that the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy-fed hem fed with good, A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops,

milk. ly ass than a man who pays a dollar to We wish to call the Western far- operation with tweezers is most too hego under 'cm!' argued Mr. Spoopen- mers' attention to the fact that West- role for most women to undertake, as dyke, who still retained a lively recol- ern horses are found less able to work considerable pain is involved. A man lection of his experience on the Amerion pavements than Canadian horses of in Washington has made a great deal of can side. If I came here again, and the same weight, and that in the East-money by a method which he has inif God gives me my health, I won't, I ern markets this is attributed to the vented of destroying unnecessary hair. think I'll try to go over the falls, pro- general use in the West of corn as food A needle connected with an electric vided there is any chance of my drop- for the young horses, while oats and battery is plunged into the follicile ping on the Esquimaux who poured me peas are fed mostly in Canada as grain or sac which holds the hair, and a into a rubber bathing suit, with a hole food."

WOMAN GOSSIP. How a Lady May Preserve the Glory of Her Hair-Some Infallible

Women Who are Rapidly Becoming Professional Beauties-Girls in Other Countries. THE HAIR.

The story goes, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, that the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the "great duke, was so incensed at her husband one day that, to spite him, she cut off her luxuriant tresses, which the duke greatly admired, and threw them in his face. Few women, however, would be willing to sacrifice their hair, which has been called their "glory," for any consideration whatever. So highly do they value it, indeed, that several heroines live in history who have earned immortality by the sacrifice of their locks. Modern cosmetic art gives no small attention to the cultivation of the hair, but, on the whole, singularly little is known concerning its nature and

growth. When a hair is pulled from the head. it may be observed that the end which was implanted in the scalp is larger than the hair itself. This is the builb or root from which the hair grows. A hair is, in fact, a delicate tube, round in straight haired persons, and flattened in the curly haired. It is the flutness of the hair that makes it curl. Women have coarser hair than men. The average number of hairs on the head is about 120,000. This calculation is based upon the ascertained fact that a square inch of the head of a person who has an average head of hair contains by actual count, one thousand nairs, approximately. In early days the kings of France used to pluck a single hair from the head and bestow it upon one of their attendants as a token of favor. The hair grows from eight to ten inches a year. It has been found that it grows faster in the daytime than at night, and faster in summer than in winter. Light and sun evidently have an influence on the growth of the hair, as on other vegetable products.

The best hair-restorer known is soft tepid water, used with a sponge, and white castile soap. This puts the scalp in good order, removes the scales, and stimulates the growth of hair.

Women frequently suffer from gradual falling out or thinning of the hair between the ages of 20 and 30. The hair has a dry, withered look, and the partings become painfully visible The young lady who is thus troubled usually becomes alarmed, and after trying every "hair restorer" she sees advertised, has her head shaved, with the idea that this last heroic measure is arises from some definite cause, which, once ascertained, must be attacked-before the trouble can be cured. This and their daughters, and princesses in scalp itself, or it may depend upon of kings, still milk the sheep, cows and targe class of our teachers who show what portion or my haphiments am 1 expected to secrete this cemetery? Where does this rapidly-growing-in-popularity grave-yard go?"

"But suppose that rope should break!" gurgled Mrs. Spoopendyke, clinging to her husband's arm with one hand and the side of the car with the other.

"But suppose that rope should break!" scalp itself, or it may depend upon some disturbed action of some internal organ. Dyspepsia is a frequent cause of the loss of hair. The blood may be out of order, or the trouble may be resome disturbed action of some internal goats, and perform the menial offices organ. Dyspepsia is a frequent cause of the household, as the Sanscrit maidof the loss of hair. The blood may be out of order, or the trouble may be re-

> cure can take place. If there is a scurliness present treatment must begin with topid water and eastile soap. After two weeks the following solution should be rubbed in gently with a soft tooth-brush, morning and evening: Strong decoction of Peruvian bark, one half mint: brandy, one wineglassful; glycerine, one tenspoonful. Once every other day-not oftener-the following lotion should be applied in a similar manner: Castor oil, one ounce; best French brandy, two

ounces; rosewater, six ounces. People generally-those who have a healthy growth of hair—do not pay much attention to the care of the hair and the scalp. The head should be given a thorough washing once a week; the scalp cannot be healthy unless it is kept clean. After the head is washed, the soap should be thoroughly removed with pure water. The best hair-wash is: Borax powder, a teaspoonful; soft water, a quart; oil of lavender, sufficient to scent.

There is a precept in hair-dressing which can not be too widely known. It is this: Wash the scalp, but not the hair; comb the liair, but not the scalp. In curling the hair care should be taken that it is not wound too tight in curl-papers or about the curling stick, as the strain upon the roots hurts it. The heat of the curling-tongs destroys the life of the hair-which is but a delicate vegetable, and after a few years the use of them is sure to propagate baldness. The preparations known as "permanent curling fluids" contain acid, which eats and surely destroys the hair.

Grayness of the hair simply indicates a loss of pigment, and there is no remedy known to therapeutics which will restore its color, although it may be dyed. Foolish women frequently bleach their hair with a view of becoming artificial blondes. Various chemicals are used for that purpose. The bleached hair generally falls out, and leaves the victims of their own vanity bald before their time.

It is assuredly far worse to have too much than too little hair. Nothing can be more destructive to beauty than a growth of hair where hair ought not to be. In brunettes there is a liability to tention in the pur, seized his wife by the appearance of a delicate mustache the cloow and hurried her away.

on the upper lin. After a certain age, on the upper lip. After a certain age, particularly in single women, the chin and upper lip are apt to be invaded by a stubble by no means attractive. "Bearded women" are supposed to owe their hirsute decoration to an overexcited condition of the hair bulbs. Oriental ladies have a horror of superfluous hair, and the most anciently known depilatories came from the east. The secret preparation used in the Asiatic harems, called "Rusma," has been found upon analysis to be very injurious. The safest chemical depilatory known is called sulphydrate of calcium. Take: Sulphuret of calcium, two parts; fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a quicklime, one part; powder them septhin, poorly-fed hen is as great as the arately; mix and keep in a well stopdifference between good beef and poor. | pered bottle. When wanted for use make into a paste with a little water with very hithe gram of any kind, may and spread on the part. Let it remain leg eggs, to be sure, but when these fifteen minutes, or until it begins to eggs are broken, to be used for cakes, smart, and then wash off with soap and pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, water. The most effective method is water way over your dishe or look a nich best instrument to do this with is the stand around here any longer watching slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" psilothorn, as it is called. It is a stick retains its shape as far as possible, and of resin, tempered with wax, with the "It's so lovely!" murmured Mrs. yields to the beating of a knife or spoon addition of a strong anodyne. The end going over those falls!" said Mrs. something thicker than water or diluted ed upon the hairy spot for about a minmilk. ute. It is suddenly pulled away, and The National Live Stock Journal says: this without any pain. To perform the

slight shock is communicated to the root which permanently destroys it. This is of course very tedious, as only one hair can be destroyed at a time out it faut souffrir pour etre bleet.

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES. There are three women on the New York stage to-day who are rapidly becoming professional beauties. Sadie Martinet, who is now playing a comedy part in the Union Square theatre, is a particularly handsome woman. The dealers say that her photographs are selling more rapidly and numerously than those of any other two actresses in America combined. Next to Miss Martinot comes Pauline Hall, and after her Odetta Tyler. All of them are young women, and they are certainly a trio of remarkable beauties. Pauline Hall was a chorus girl. She is now playing the principal part in the spec-tacle at Niblo's garden. She sings fairly but is not particularly bright. Her advancement and popularity are due entirely to her beauty. She commands a salary now that would have made her gasp with delight when she was a chorus girl two years ago. Miss Martinot married Fred Stinson, who formerly managed Mme. Modjeska. She only lived with him a short time and then they parted, I believe, forever, though they have never been divorced. A few years ago Miss Martinot was singing in a variety theatre in Boston. Now she receives \$150 a week at the Union Square theatre, and will soon go on'a starring tour with her own company. Qletta Tyler comes of a good southern family. She came to New York about two years ago and decided to go upon the stage. She had just been married then and her husband was a quiet young man who thought it would be rather a fine thing to have his wife go on the stage. He supposed that after studying a week or two she would be able to take one of the leading positions in a New York theatre. His mind was disabused with this idea after consulting one or two cynical theatrical men, and finally his wife went to study for the stage with George Vanderhoff, who was very much impressed with her beauty and predicts a future for her. She has played in the Madison Square and several other companies and has a beautiful face. It is of the infantile order, with big eyes, what lovers call a rosebud mouth, and chubby cheeks. These are a few facts of a personal nature

about three very beautiful actresses. OTHER GIRLS THAN OURS. The notion that girls are too delicate to be useful is limited to a comparatively small part of the globe. Throughout Asia, Africa, and in large portions even of Europe and America, there prevails an old belief that they were born to labor. In Turkestan, and on the whose veins flow the blood of long lines

means of sour milk. In this delectable region the mother wears rich attire, while the daughter goes in humbler weeds, like Cinderella. If there is a ter brews the koumiss, stews the mutback kitchen. This is the benighted condition of a patriarchal people who adhere to a nearly obsolete theory of filial duty. Similar ideas prevail throughout India, China, and among the native tribes of Siberia, who have been driven northward by aggressive neighbors. The Tungusian girl gathers the snow, melts it, makes the tea and the fish soup, sews, and, being larder supplied with game. The Ya- he has mistaken his vocation. He may of course, to have the easy and correct kut and Samovede maidens, and all be a good writer, or annotator, or use of our mother tongue become uniwho dwell along the Arctic ocean, help translator, but not a good teacher. versal. But it would be a sad result if in summer to lay up winter supplies, and in winter to perform all domestic duties. The Abyssinian girl grinds corn in the simple mills in use in that country. . The Kaffir girl weaves baskets and draws water. The girls in the verize the grain, weave mats, make earthen vessels, and are the hatters of their tribe. The themselves are the continent pull qualities of a student are needed.

And here young teachers find a continent pull qualities of a student are needed. their tribe. The theories of the tribes and nations of Asia and Africa are shared by the Indians of North and South America, who compel the young girls to learn the duties and hardships of life at an early age.

The Wisdom and Foolishness of

Bathing. Our modern habits have made the bath-room a most important part of the house. Every one bathes. The bath has been so long and so industriously after a cold bath or feel like fainting after a warm one will regularly take either the one or the other. He who does not take a morning bath in these days scarcely dare own to the fact, for he feels that he will be regarded at once as an uncleanly person. Yet there is no necessary connection between cleanliness and total immersion of the body for a greater or less period. The bath, as now understood, is, as is well known to many physicians, too rude a treatment for many persons of sensitive temperament. It is not every organism that can stand the chill of a plunge in cold water and the shock of a shower upon the head. If reaction is swift. and all the organs of the body are in good working order, cold and shower baths may often be beneficial; but if the tone of the system is slow the reaction will not take place and injury will result. It would be well if we would trust our sensations more and follow our wills less. When a person does not "feel like" taking a bath, yet he will take it, he is simply using his will against himself. Cleanliness can be satisfied by washing portions of the body separately so as not to chill the entire surface at once. In any case the benefit of a cold bath comes from the reaction and must be secured by friction, followed by active exertion, not by sitting or standing in the currents

From the days of Cortez, in 1521, down to the beginning of this century, and even to the present time, except when interrupted by revolution, the an unceasing stream of silver, such as the world has never seen. It is estimated that the value of the silver coin and bullion produced in that country since the conquest is over \$3,000,000.-000, and it is well known that some of the mines have been profitably worked almost without interruption from that day to this, and that one of them at least is still running out silver at the rate of over \$5,000,000 per year. - Philadelphia Record.

EDUCATIONAL.

Requisites for Practical Success as a Teacher. The qualities which help a teacher to command a good situation may be conveniently grouped under three heads, power of discipline, a thor-ough education, and ability to work well with other people. Any principal or committee seeking a teacher, wishes to find one combining all these qualities; but they are rarely to be found in any marked degree in the same person. A teacher who unites two of them can usually depend on having a fair position with a fair salordingly, whoever intends to ary. Accordingly, whoever intends to make theology a profession must consider be own natural powers in these directions and decide what kind of self-ections is necessary for him.

The hools where the intellectual start of is high, what is commonly call the discipline is easy, for the pure are occupied and interested in their studies. Discipline is still of improvements in their studies. portance, but it is of such a nature

hat it may often be best enforced by a teacher of gentle manners and cultivated mind. But this is not usually the case in the lower schools, where the rough and untrained elements of society are to be tutored. Of course, a teacher need not be rough in dealing with rough pupils, and there are exceptional persons who combine high intellectual attainments and refined manners with quickness of perception, and that overmastering firmness of will which makes everything yield to its uthority. Generally speaking, however, one who has a profound love of coks, such a love as is needed to make a scholar in any high sense, -by this very fact is somewhat incapacitated for the successful management of a hard school. In a room where eternal rigilance is the price of liberty, the mind is too much distracted to do any work except on an exceedingly low inc. The teacher who has the dickest eye, the sharpest ear, the readiest decision, -the one whose faculties are always on the alert, whose wits are always all about him, in the

very room, is the one who succeeds in such a place, and enjoys his success. It, by any misfortune, a scholar finds himself in such a place, he must make the best of it and cultivate the qualities belonging to it, and he may with difficulty achieve success; but he will hardly enjoy his success, for it will be bought at too great a sacrifice of what are to him the essentials of life.

Yet such work is by no means to be undervalued. In some respects it is the most important work which can be done now in this country. To bring the lawless elements in our community under the strict dominion of aw is so pressing a need that it seems sometimes as if our nation's salvation depended upon it. Happily, there is a

ferred to debility. These are the deepseated causes of the falling out of the ments, cut the skins of the wild fowl, his profession, ought to consider which ments, and must be attended to before a with the feathers on, for caps, spin cotand to follow, faithfully, so far as he ton, weave cloth, and tan leather by means of sour milk. In this delectable can, his true bent. Of course the one who elects to be a disciplinarian is not to be content with superficial classwork. He must know his lessons, and piano, the mother plays on it in the front room of the tent, while the daughter brews the boundary attention of the tent brews the brews the boundary a ton, and broils the camal chops in the reasoning, or critical judgment, or fine poetical discrimination. He must realize that his own proper work is noble

and indispensable, and he must not attempt to do another's. On the other hand, the student is not to be satisfied with lawlessness or inaftention in his classes. He is not to fix his eyes on the floor and tell his pupils a series of erudite facts. If he cannot impart his knowledge in such a most unconscious; and he must, if possible, find a position in which the And here young teachers find a diffi-

enable them to fill situations in the higher schools. The number of schools in which discipline is the first requisite is so much the larger, that a young woman who is secretly sure that her true power lies in the direction of be forced to begin in a school where steadily pursue that, she will, in a few

nature. teacher. One may be a very Napoleon at a profit of about \$600,000 for the for discipline, and a Dr. Johnson for year, which went into his own pocket. learning, and still be an intolerable At the termination of the contract he Naturally, working well with others delaying cattle, which Mr. Gould gave

persons of fine character who fail here, ence which the road had secured in we will specify a few points of im- such shipments. It is said Mr. Gould portance in securing this end. First, gave up beaten for once, but remem-the teacher must understand where his bered with joy that he had sold his own place is; that is to say, he must land at a clear profit of all it brought. do his own work without shirking, or -New York Graphic. expecting other people to help him out, while at the same time he must obey those in authority over him, years ago, considered the most ignorwhether principal or committee. If he ant and least intelligent human beings thinks he can see a better way of on the Pacific coast. Those who live working than that prescribed, he on Rancho Chico have now been edushould, of course, say so respectfully, cated in civilized ways. They have but he must not insist upon his own learned to read and write almost as way, except in cases of absolute right | well as white people, and some of them and wrong. He may think his judg- have even become musicians. They rement better than that of his superior, cently gave an entertainment in San Spoopendyke, turning again to the with more resistance and gives you the of the stick is softened and warmed by Mexican silver mines have poured forth more resistance and gives you the of the stick is softened and warmed by Mexican silver mines have poured forth more resistance and gives you the of the stick is softened and it may really be better; but then, Francisco, under the care of their inon the other hand, it may not be. At structors. Sunday-school hymns, naall events there cannot be two rules, tional songs and other musical and to sea without such a safeguard was metrical compositions were rendered and a constant struggle for mastery wastes in friction all the energy which | by their choir in a very felicitious style. should go to instruction. The person who cannot submit to those placed

> a teacher. teacher, unless he is absolutely asked | tracted from cottonseed in Georgia.

for advice by the teacher who is in difficulty, or is urged to give judgment by those who have a right to his opinion. He should remember, too, that the teacher he criticises may really be

doing better than himself. Third, he or she must know how to be absolutely silent on school affairs. There must be no school gossip even among intimate friends. Nothing is more common, and nothing is more pernicious. Speak of school affairs only to the persons with whom they must be discussed as matters of business. Do not weary the principal with anecdotes of your difficulties with your scholars, unless you need his advice and are prepared to take it. Do not criticise your fellow-teachers in talking with other people. Do not complain to the teachers that the principal is weak and ignorant. Do not explain in general society that you hate teaching, or that you love it, and do not bore the community with school room experiences. The golden gift of silence helps a teacher more in working harmoniously with others than any other trait, -more even than unfailing good temper.

Plain and Simple Speech. A plain, strong, colloquialism may be at once easy and correct; but whoever attempts to use long words, or new words, with an air of pitying superiority, to express ideas that some familiar phrase more nearly fits, is assuredly caught in the slough of affectation. A man who talks to you in casual speech, of "localities," "residences," "tragedies," "domestics," "mendicants," and "individuals," instead of "places," "houses," "shocking affairs," "servants," "beggars," 'persons," is certainly bad enough. If besides his weak nouns, the verbs also are affected, if he "states" things that ordinary people "say," and "purchases" when others "buy," and "commences" when a college professor would "begin"-the case is decidedly worse. Even the rude, rustic dialects, with their quaint and homely Saxon expressions that have somehow lingered among the lower classes for centuries, are infinitely more interesting and agreeable than this emasculated modern talk. The daily newspapers often contain examples of the finest and most difficult kind of literary workthat in which poise, reserve and brilliancy are united, and the style is perfectly limpid. But who has not felt that the over-expression of a feeling, the undue emphasis of a fact, the tendency towards extravagance, are manifest in much that is printed in newspapers?

Perhaps "the public demand it." Let us waive that point, and merely ask of the probable effect of it on what may be called the speech of the people the rich, expressive, effective vernacular. Effort there must be, for every one reads papers, and even the modern school book is more and more written in the stilted style. Despite the continuance of "notes and queries," and the survival of folk lore, and philological societies, it is to be feared that the harmless idioms will go to the wall. The little English girl of the brickyards who said: "We swills the spottles off us faces before we has us dinners," will learn to say: "We perform our ablutions before our noon repasts.' The colliermen's plea during a riot: We must have something to fill our beliies," is terse, idiomatic, and not to be strengthened. The Virginian mountainer, instead of saying: "We are going to harness up our horses, notify the young ladies, and have a dance," sums up all this in the phrase: "We are go-

ing on a dyke." It is desirable to know the meaning of words and to use them with correctness. Yet it is pleasant to notice how uneducated common sense will assert itself in the long run and how it manages to be understood through all its blunders. No one wants mere barbarway that his pupils actually receive it, isms of speech kept alive; the ideal is, The teacher who is a student must the uncultivated classes of society strive for the best possible discipline should give up their spicy idioms and among his pupils, but he must realize accept instead a second-hand language, that the kind of discipline which he the cast-off fripperies of ordinary newscan enforce will be that which is al- paper English. How often, in rural circles, it is said of some shallow brain "he talks like a book." Let a man whose education has permeated his whole nature, and who dwells naturally culty. At graduation, very few per- on high levels, come into the same comsons have enough special knowledge to munity and the rustic comment will

Beating Jay Gould.

Nelson Morris, of Chicago, is the scholarship rather than discipline, may Hebrew ten millionaire of that city. When a boy he was a laborer on a scholarship counts for little. Of course farm. Some years ago Mr. Gould was she must then do her best. But if she in control of the Erie Road, and deterwishes ever to do any satisfactory mined to secure a monopoly on Eastern work she must look forward a little at cattle shipments. He sent for Nelson the same time. She will not have Morris, then a powerful but not so well everything that even those who shiver much leisure for study, and it will be known cattle shipper as to-day. Morvain to try to make of herself a uni- ris said the first thing to be done was versal encyclopædia. But if she will to secure terminal facilities for the catcarefully decide the line of study for the. Mr. Gould remembered that a which her ability is greatest, and particular burden on his hands were thirty acres of swampy, good-for-nothyears, find herself fitted by education ing land in Jersey City. He converted for the place for which she is fitted by this into cattle yards and bonded it for \$200,000, making the Erie Road guar-Having decided whether one is a antee the bonds. Then he issued as disciplinarian or a student, and having much stock, which, having no value, determined to work in one's own was generously distributed free to all special line, unless the fates are more cattle shippers throughout the West. adverse than they usually are, there is He made an agreement in which Mr. still something of importance to con- Morris was entitled to ship cattle to sider if one wishes to be practically a New York for one year, at the rate of successful teacher. Can he work well \$1 per car. Mr. Morris used his influwith others? With some principals, ence extensively, and sent 300 car-loads this is the first question in selecting a of cattle per week over the Erie Road,

> depends on character, but as there are him rather than endanger the preced-The Digger Indians were, until a few

sued the road for \$200,000 damages for

The independent American citizen over him, cannot succeed practically as who eats sardines will be glad to learn that the packing-box is made Second, he must not interfere in any in Jersev City, the wrapper is printed way with the work of others. If a in New York, the tin cans are manuteacher seems to do his work badly, factured in Boston, the fish are caught still it is not the concern of another on the Maine coast, and the oil is ex-

THE U. S. PRINTING OFFICE. The Largest Establishment of the Kind in the World-Precautions Against Fire.

In so extensive a building as the government printing office-the largest establishment of the kind in the worldfilled with valuable material, and containing within its walls every day over two thousand operatives, the necessity of extraordinary precautions for the safety of life and property from destruction by fire is apparent, particu-larly as the building is not a fire-proof structure. The present head of the office, Mr. Sterling P. Rounds, who is a practical business man with great executive ability, and who has had experience in the west as a fireman, when he took charge of the government printing a few years ago recognized this fact, and at the present time, there is probably no better equipped building in the country for preventing loss of life or property by a confiscration. Before Mr. Rounds took charge the principal means of escape provided for were iron stairways in a couple of towers in addition to the ordinary stair-

Now a plentiful supply of water can be turned on each floor at a moment's: notice from the six stand pipes, which run up near the ladders, and sections of hose are kept at hand, fitted with discharge pipes, and to take charge of each outlet or section of hose in an emergency there is an organized force consisting of a captain and lieutenants. with a suitable number of men, all selected from the employes. There is also on each floor a fire extinguisher, in charge of a captain and lieutenant, and on the occasion of the burning of the stable on the premises, some months ago, these were found to work

There is an iron tramway running entirely around the building, with iron cages, secured with wire ropes, to aid. in conveying from the upper windows any person who might, in case of a fire below, have their means of escape cut off. This tramway was designed by Gen. Meigs, and the experiments made with it have been entirely satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary fire-escapes there are two canvas escapes, reaching from the upper floor to the ground, and, as is well known, these have been satisfactorily tested several times. In his last report Mr. Rounds says:

which would enable life lines to be shot by a single strong cord, but each kite or thrown through the upper windows. Up to the time these changes were made the entire office was supplied with only a three-inch connection with the water mains, which barely gave sufficient water for daily office use, and doors were originally hung so as to Several able works on the art of letter open toward the inside of the building, writing contain some effective ammuand in case of a panic, with the pres-sure against them, it would have been girl's name to begin with, he has only impossible to have opened them. The hinges have been changed so as to open either way, and egress can not thereby he obstructed.

Besides all these ample facilities for the safe egress of employes in case of sudden alarm of fire, the entire force of females has been divided up into company placed in charge of a captain, ignated fire-escapes, under the charge and nearly one hundred men, was it is believed that after more trials the the history of the office it is reason- paratus is forbidden to be used. ably safe from fire, and its employes from danger of loss of life or limb caused by a stampede of want of suffi-

cient egress. since the present system, was adopted, five hundred operatives, was cleared "the chief study of mankind is man,"

men to a section. Probably no better trial of the system was ever given than that of last month, when a partition on which oil from the binder had dropped took fire. The flames were extinguished when Chief Engineer Cronin was within a few yards of the scene, and neither he nor Mr. Rounds knew of it until it was all over, no general alarm having been given.

For some years it has been thought that the old portion; of the building was unsafe in consequence of the great weight on it, but by exercising due care and removing the surplus material to the Congressional Globe building, there has not been for some time past any danger, the officers keeping in this portion of the structure at any one time the smallest possible amount of material necessary for the work in

Supt. Rounds' office is connected by telephone with every part of the build-ing, and in case of fire he would be informed at once. - Washington Star.

a moment of extreme danger by as- Deaf muteism, the speaker declared, is suming the appearance of a wren. In increasing here at an alarming rateconsequence of this, on the specific an- Chicago Times. niversary, the islanders devoted their energies to the extirpation of the fairy, and the wrens were pursued, pelted and fired at without mercy. Their feathers were preserved with great care, there being a superstitious belief that they possessed the peculiar charm of preserving against drowning or from death looked upon as exceedingly fool-hardy. Every year, after Christmas Day, boys wren in a cage suspended on a pole, who pays them for their song.

march."

GLEANINGS.

The oyster interest in New York employs \$20,000,000 capital and about 16,000 men in the wholesale trade alone. Gotham's average daily consumption of the bivalve is \$5,000 bush

About 600 German newspapers are published in the United States, of which 7 are in the New England States, 208 in the Middle States, 85 in the Southern States, and 350 in the Western States.

Mr. D. H. Elliott, whose services in the development of transportation fa-cilities have built up the Florida orange trade, estimates the crop of 1884 and 1885 at a million boxes, against the 650,000 boxes of last season.

The quadricycle is the name given to a wheeled vehicle invented by James O. Brown, of Boston, It has two small wheels in front and two large wheels behind. The inven

There are now in the Treasury vanits the inmates of the immense building at Washington 136,000,000 silver dollars, weigning nearly 5,000 tons. If placed in ordinary coal carts, a ton in each it would make a continuous procession fourteen miles long. The above figures do not include the silver bullion and fractional silver, of which there is a thousand tons more.

Miss Nellie Arthur carries a doll. When she was with her father at Kingston, N. Y., a woman said: "My goodness! why does that big girl carry a doll?" An answer was quickly given by another woman, who said: "Well, if the Kingston girls would carry dolls until they were a little older instead of running after the boys before they got their short dresses off it would be much more to their credit."

What is claimed to be the largest grain elevator in the world has been eracted at Newport News, Va., by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. It is 90 feet wide, 386 feet long and about 164 feet high, with engine and boiler rooms 40x100 and 40 feet high. The storage of the house is 1,600,000 bushels, with a receiving capacity of 30,000 and a shipping capacity of 20,-

The Chinese have what is termed the kite festival on-the ninth day of the ninth moon. Sometimes the kites resemble serpents 30 feet long, at other times a group of hawks hovering Bows and arrows are also provided, around a center, all being suspended moved by a separate line. Sometimes the kites are cast adrift under the be lief that they will carry away with them all pending disasters.

A benevolent woman in Cincinnati has undertaken to supply poor, lonely was wholly inadequate for fire pur- bachelors in the West with wives. For poses. But by the kindly co-operation | \$1 she will send an applicant a list of of Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the names of farmers' daughters with whom capitol, the office has now more than he can correspond with matrimonial double the former supply, and quite intent. If he cannot, with this advanample to render the new fire apparatus | tage, capture a companion, he ought to in every way efficient. All the outside be doomed to everlasting loneliness.

Coral fishing is largely followed in Algeria, 40,000 to 45,000 rounds of coral, valued at about £38,000, being the yearly production; La Calle is the center of this industry, and there are employed annually 160 boats and 1,300 men. The coral is obtained by means companies of forty each, and each of a wooden apparatus in the shape of a cross, having in its center a leaden with several aids, and in case of alarm slng or stone for balkast. Nets, the these companies are taken out by des-meshes of which are loose, are hung on the bars of the cross and dragged at and aid of the men appointed for the the bottom of the sea, and among the purpose. The first trial of the system crevices of the rocks. These nets, demonstrated the fact that the bindery winding about the coraline plant, containing about five hundred women break up or tear offits branches, which adhere to the meshes. The apparatus emptied in less than one minute; and is drawn up by the fishermen whenever he thinks it sufficiently laden. There entire office can be cleared in less than is also a net which is provided with two minutes. It, therefore, may be large iron nails, having thus great fairly stated that for the first time in force to break the coral, but this ap-

The Alarming Increase of Deaf Mutes.

Throughout the sessions of the There have been test alarms rung Science Association, one of the subjects that has come up most frequently has and it was found that every man or wo- been the best way of dealing with deaf man knew his or her place. By a test mutes. An interesting discussion on once made in the bindery it was found the subject took place in the section on that the folding-room, containing over anthropology. Whether it is because inside of one minute. The female em- this section is always well attended, ployes, however, found, that in going and, from the first, more ladies have down the fire-escapes there were some attended it than any other section. The "Peeping Toms" on the ground, and in chief interest of the deaf mute discussubsequent tests asked that canvas be sion was the part taken in it by Profplaced on the ladder before they would A. Graham Bell, the telephone inventor, whose wife, as it is well known, is In each room there is a captain with a deaf mute, and was instrumental, it three lieutenants, and these direct the is said, in his making the discovery others in case of an alarm, but the working force consists of about forty une. Mrs. Bell, who is able to tell all that is said by watching the lips of the speakers, was present and sat near her husband. Prof. Bell's father, who has given the subject considerable atten-tion, and devised a method by which the dumb may be taught to speak, was also present. Prof. Bell is violently opposed to the existing arrangement concerning the deaf and dumb in this country, which makes them a separate class, and especially objects to the continual marriage of deaf mutes, which, he claims, must evolve a race of deaf mutes in this country. In one family, he said, he had found ninety deaf mutes in four generations, connected by blood or marriage. Of deaf mutes forty per cent marry, and with each succeeding generation the tendency to the infirmity increases. Of the fortyfive per cent of deaf mutes who marry, eighty per cent. marry deaf mutes. To remedy the evil he said we must separate the deaf mutes as much as possible from other deaf mutes during the time either he or she is being educated. They should not be sent to asylums; An old custom, known as the hunting | they should be taught English instead of the wren, is still observed on the of the sign language. They should as-Isle of Man. A legend exists to the sociate, during play hours, with chil-effect that a fairy, who exerted a bale- dren not similarly affected, and they ful influence over the island, was pur- should be taught here, as they are in sued by a knight, and only escaped in Germany, to enumerate artificially.

> To feed young pigs six times a day is better than to do so less often, says an exchange. By a "little" is meant enough to fill the stomach moderately full, but in no case to the extent of

Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, one of the best augo about the Isle of Man, carrying a thorities on grasses, writes that he has many times seeded land to grass withand they pluck out her feathers and pre- out another crop, and always received sent one to any liberal-minded person a fair yield of grass the first year with who pays them for their song.

Spring seeding, and a good crop with
Fail seeding. If sown in early Antumn, the annual weeds die out and "ensilage is still on its successful leave the grass to take the lead in the Spring.